THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - 1,200

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VOLUME XIX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885. NUMBER 24.

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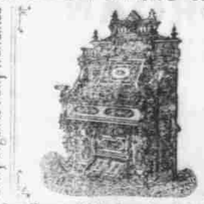

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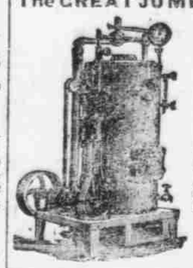

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A CHARMED BOWL.

When the fever peculiar to Brazil seizes upon a new comer, said the friend who told me this story, it deals hardly with him. So it was with me. I was just conscious that I was not likely to live, yet not strong enough to think of any of the many preparations I should have made if my hours were numbered. I had sunk into a heavy, feverish half sleep, through which I heard some one say: "He will go off like that," and was beginning to dream without being entirely without consciousness of my surroundings, when the door of our long, low, whitewashed room opened and a lady entered. She was a woman with dark eyes and golden hair and a cream-white skin. Her dress was white, with a bit of blue about it somewhere. She carried a bowl in her hand. The bowl was of thin, transparent china rarely seen, painted with leaves and buds of brilliant colors, and here and there a gorgeous sort of butterfly. It was full of water, the purest and clearest that I ever saw.

"Are you thirsty?" she asked as simply as a mother might ask the question of her child.

"Yes, madam," I answered, "and the doctor will not let me drink."

"But I will," she said.

She put the bowl to my lips; ere she withdrew it was empty.

"Good night and pleasant dreams," she said, and smiled and left me.

I slept then, sweetly, dreamlessly, for I know not how many hours. When I awoke the fever was gone and I rapidly recovered strength. One morning I said: "I should like to thank that lady, for she cured me with her pretty bowl of water."

"There's been no woman here for months," one of them said. "That was a dream—one of your feverdreams; quinine did the business for you."

It was hard to convince me, but at last they proved to me that at least they had seen no woman; that no one gave me anything to drink to their knowledge; and I began to believe in ministering angels. It was as certain to me that I had seen this fair, tall, dark-eyed lady, with her blue-veined hands holding that curious china bowl, as it was certain that I had been ill.

However, many other matters engrossed my thoughts. I ceased at last to tell the story, since the regular answer was that in a fever one fancied everything; and ten years from that time I was in Virginia, in Prince Edward county, not far from the court house. I had been driving with a friend, and we were riding past a fine old mansion with a beautiful array of flowers in its garden, when a woman walked slowly down the bath and paused to pick a rose. Her figure was tall, her hair golden, her eyes black. Her motions were graceful. With a little exclamation of astonishment I recognized the lady of my dream, it dream it were. She looked a little older—nay, a good ten years older—but otherwise unaltered.

I know not in what words I communicated this fact to my friend, but I know I ended by saying:

"I must speak to her. She will remember."

"She would think you a madman," he said. "Come on. You may get yourself shot for staring at another man's wife. They do those things promptly at the south. I will find out who she is if you like."

I assented eagerly. We rode on.

"Talk to me as much as you like," he said, "but never expose yourself to strangers. It is possible that this lady was in Brazil in '8—, and brought you something to drink when you were left alone. In that case a doubt that troubles you will be satisfied. You can with all propriety, call on her and thank her."

But, though he spoke in this way, I knew he did not imagine it could be so. That evening we smoked our cigars in Col. L——'s company and my friend diplomatically introduced the subject.

"That beautiful house with the large garden," he said, "is quite a feature of the place. Who owns it?"

"A lonely woman, widow of Mr. V——," said the colonel. "She was a belle in her girlhood. She might still be one if she chose."

"Perhaps we saw her in the garden," said my friend, beginning a minute description.

"Exactly. It was no one else," said the colonel.

My friend paused a moment and then said:

"She reminded B—— of some one he met in Brazil. In fact he almost believed her the same person."

"No, no," said the old colonel. "Mrs. V—— has never left Virginia. We have known the family since she was 2 years old. It is only the other day that we spoke of that, and she lamented that she had not traveled more."

I felt a pang of disappointment, but found courage to say: I should greatly like to be introduced to her."

The old colonel instantly offered to introduce me.

"But remember," said my friends, as we parted, "never tell her of your fancy. It would spoil your chance with her, and I see it is a case of love at first sight."

He was right, and I was very fortunate—very happy. I won the beautiful woman's heart.

Her fortune I did not want, but it was large. I had sufficient means, and could not be suspected of mercenary motives. We were married after a long and ardent wooing on my part.

She loved me, but a second marriage seemed wrong to her, and it was not until she realized that she had irretrievably given me her heart that she would give her hand.

Neither of us had ever visited Europe. We decided to cross the ocean during our honeymoon. Before we went she showed me her beautiful home and all her possessions. Among them was a store of old china.

Suddenly she turned to the shelves of her cabinet and took down a china bowl—transparent, covered with flowers and butterflies of quaint, unconventional form.

As she held it toward me, I saw again the long, low-hung, whitewashed Brazilian room—the crowd of men playing cards at an improvised table—the figure of the woman advanced toward me. It was her attitude that my wife had assumed. I uttered a cry.

"Are you thirsty?" she asked.

"It's true, then!" I cried. "You are the woman who saved my life when I lay perishing of fever in Brazil?"

She began to tremble. Setting the bowl aside, she threw herself into my arms.

"Long ago," she panted—"ten years ago—I thought I held that bowl in my hand and asked you that. It was night. I do not know whether I dreamt, or whether I was mad. In the dead of night I thought a voice called to me: 'Save the man whom destiny has set apart for you!' Then I arose and asked: 'How?'

"There is on our plantation a spring the water of which is magical in its power to cure fevers. I dreamt or thought that some unseen thing led me to the spring. I carried this bowl in my hand. I filled it. Then I stood in a strange room—long, low, white, and you—you—lay on a pallet hot with fever, and I said: 'Are you thirsty?' and gave you to drink.

"The next morning I would have thought it was all a dream but that the bowl, still wet, stood at my bedside. Now I have told you this, do you think me mad or superstitious? I have longed so often to tell you, but I dared not."

But I also had my tale to tell—the one I have told you.

We ask each other often: "What was it? What did it mean? How is it to be explained?" But no answer comes to us.

Whatever it may have been, it brought us together, and I bless it from my soul; for we are happy as few lovers are, my darling wife and I. And whatever it was it came from heaven. Nothing unholy had any hand in it.

Curious Epitaphs.

In Alresford Churchyard, Hants, is the following on an exciseman:

No supervisor's cheek he fears—
Now no commissioner obeys;
He's free from cares, and rates, and taxes, tears,
And all the heavenly orb surveys.

And this in Rochester Churchyard:

Though young she was, her youth could not withstand,
Nor her protect from Death's impartial hand,
Life is a colweb, by we e'er so gay,
And Death a broom, that sweeps us all away.

In Christ Church Churchyard, Hants, is the following, which is supposed to allude to ten persons drowned, whose bodies were driven on shore, and buried in a field, but the owner, considering it an invasion on his property, dug them up, when they were removed to the churchyard:

We were not slain, but rais'd—
Unwill'd not to life,
But to be buried twice,
By men of strife.
What rest could living have,
When death had none?
Agree amongst you,
Here we ten are one.

Here is one from Gainsborough Churchyard on a certain John Gabriel:

Here lies the body of Gabriel John,
Who died in the year eighteen hundred and one.
Pray for the soul of Gabriel John,
You may, if you please, or may let it alone,
For it's all one to Gabriel John,
Who died in the year eighteen hundred and one.

This, on a Mr. Partridge, who died in May, is humorous:

What! kill a Partridge in the month of May!
Was that done like a sportsman—eh, Death—eh?

A Learned Witness.

Witnesses are often exceedingly stupid, but we don't know whether this witness ought to be called stupid or not. It was desired to get from him an exact account of some conversation, with the "says I" and "says he," but the counsel could not make him comprehend the form in which he was wanted to make his statement. So the court took him in hand.

"Now, my man, tell us exactly what passed."

"Yes, your honor, certainly. I said that I would not have the pig."

"Well, what was his answer?"

"He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he"——

"No, no; he did not say that—he could not have said it. He spoke in the first person."

"No, I was the first person that spoke, your honor."

"I mean this: don't bring in the third person; repeat his exact words."

"There was no third person, your honor; only him and me."

"Look here, my good fellow, he did not say *he* had been keeping the pig. He said, 'I have been keeping it.'"

"I assure you, your honor, there was no mention of your honor's name at all. We are on two different stories, your honor. There was no third person; and if anything had been said about your honor, I must have heard it."

So the court had to give it up, though the witness was only too glad to tell all he knew.

The Kind of Mower He Wanted.

"I want a lawn mower," said a man as he stepped into a hardware store.

"Any special kind you prefer?" inquired the dealer.

"No. I don't know much about lawn mowers myself, but I want the noisest one that is made. I've got a darned mean neighbor, whose children worry the life out of me with their whooping and yelling every night till ten o'clock. I want a mower that can discount the tannery whistle, and I'll whoop it up every morning from four o'clock 'till breakfast, and wake up all the little rats. When night comes they will be sleepy enough to go to bed at a decent hour."

A machine was picked out. "Never mind the oil can," said the man, as the merchant began to tie one to the handle, "I ain't going to use any oil. Noise is what I am after."

An Amusing Incident at a Dinner.

An old English officer relates the following anecdote:

When a young subaltern, we were quartered at Brighton, and received considerable attention from a widow and her unmarried daughter.

Having joined the lady and her daughter on the esplanade one evening, we were pressingly invited to return with them to a quiet family dinner. We accepted the invitation and returned to the house.

Dinner was expected at seven o'clock, but, as the widow was in lodgings, it was excusable that it did not appear till eight p. m.

A boy in buttons waited, and the dinner commenced in all due form and with dignity. The widow, however, seemed to have the weak idea that it was not correct to know what was coming on the table, and at length, as the boy placed two dishes of tarts before us, she inquired:

"What are these, Robert?"

The boy, full only of his late pecuniary transactions with the pastry-cook round the corner, pointed first at one dish, then at the other, and said:

"Them's two for a penny, and them's two for three 'alfpence, mum."

Personal Traits of Miss Marryatt.

In appearance Miss Marryatt is a perfect blonde, with hair of a dead gold tint, worn in loose, light curls clustering to a most intellectually shaped head, and complexion of a delicate white and roseate hue. A tall, slender and most shapely form, a well turned throat, fine teeth, beautiful hands, with long white fingers tapering to pink, almond-shaped nails. In dress she differs but little from the American lady, wearing, however, more lace about her throat and wrists. A broad lace collar falling over a garnet velvet waist, with loose sleeves turned back with the same sort of lace, and a skirt of garnet cashmere flowing to the floor in large, graceful folds give the renowned novelist a picturesqueness all her own. Taken all in all she is a woman of commanding presence, distinguished appearance and high-bred manners.

COMICAL PARROTS.

Some Good Stories About Polly—The Clever Bird Makes Plenty of Mischief.

While a newly-married couple were away on their honeymoon, they left their house in charge of servants. On their return their parrot repeated several times, "Let's have another bottle; there's no one here to know;" and then followed the appropriate "plop, plop" and gurgle. How the servants must have loved this clever bird! This story is quite true. So is the following: A Yorkshire gentleman had a fever about Christmas time, and his parrot was removed from the dining-room to the kitchen, where its voice was less likely to disturb its master. It remained there for several weeks, during which it stole the raisins intended for a plum-pudding. The cook, in anger, threw some hot grease at it, and scalded its head. When the gentleman got better the bird was carried back to the dining-room. Its master approached with newly-shaved head; whereupon the parrot turned one eye upon him, and slowly said, "You bald-headed ruffian! So you stole the cook's plums, did you?"

While the late Dean Stanley was a canon at Canterbury, a gentleman who had been invited to breakfast with him found all servants assembled in the garden and gazing up at a laburnum in which their master's parrot was at large. At that moment out came the master. The parrot looked down at him and said, in a slow but distinct voice—exactly like the late dean's—"Let us not pray." The bird was eventually captured by the aid of a fishing-rod.

A grey parrot was stationed in a nursery, where his greatest delight was to see the baby bathed. The child being attacked by some infantile complaint, the parrot was removed to the kitchen. There, after a time, he set up a terrible cry—"The baby! the dear baby!" All the family rushed down to find the parrot, in a state of the wildest excitement, watching the roasting of a—sucking pig.

Dr. Karl Russ, in his recently-published work, "The Speaking Parrots," tells of a grey, which was teased by a fat major, whom it knew well, to climb a stick. "Up on the stick, Polly—up on the stick!" cried the officer. The parrot suddenly burst into a loud laugh, and said, "Up with you on the stick, major."

Everybody has heard of the parrot of Henry IV. which fell into the Thames from a window in the palace at Westminster, and called out, "A crown for a boat." The waterman who rescued it claimed a crown accordingly; and the parrot, on being asked what he should be paid, is stated to have replied, "Give the knave a groat."

Dr. Russ tells another curious story of a grey which taught a young Amazon (parrot) to talk. When the pupil did not learn his words correctly, the grey would say, "Blockhead!" and turn contemptuously away. Eventually the grey and the Amazon were able to converse. The former would say, "Have you any money?" to which the latter would reply in a doleful voice, "No." Rosa (the grey) would then give the name of the emperor, and Coco (the Amazon) would ejaculate, "Long life to him!"

One grey is related to have mourned for his mistress when she died. It was difficult to induce him to take food. Often, too, he would renwaken the grief of the mourners by asking them, "But where is the lady, then?"

A parrot has been known to live in confinement for twenty years without learning a single word, though it afterwards became an accomplished talker. Moreover, no two birds are exactly alike in temperament. One learns with difficulty, but never forgets; another picks up everything he hears, but remembers nothing for more than a few days. Some few learn readily, and retain what they have learnt. One bird, mentioned by Dr. Russ, began to talk the very day that it arrived, and when it saw breakfast, said, "Bake cakes" and "Give some to the parrot;" while another, also mentioned by him, could not utter its own name until it had been eight months with its owner, when it began to learn something every day. Ultimately it was taught to repeat verses, and if it made a mistake would say angrily. "You are no good:" but if it got through its task without an error, it would praise itself.

Dr. Greene, who has lately published a book called "Parrots in Captivity," tells of a gray which goes through a long performance in which speaking plays quite a secondary part; but when it is shut up in a coal box, it imitates a postman's knock, and when you say, "Who's there?" distinctly replies, "Open the door for Polly." And, combating Cuvier's opinion that "these imitative and mechanical qualities are not to be attributed to superior reason or sagacity," Dr. Greene instances the case of a cockatoo which was never known to ask for potatoes except when dinner was on the table, nor to say, "Oh, you're a beauty," but to a child.

Anecdotes of Voltaire.

Some one had teased Voltaire a great while with perpetual letters, to which Voltaire had given no answer. At last he wrote to him, "Sir,—I am dead. I cannot in future have the honor to write to you."

Voltaire never received so severe a sarcasm as from the celebrated author of "Metromanie," Perin. These rival wits had been long upon ill terms together, and as Voltaire was one day coming out of the playhouse at Paris, in a bad humor at the ill-success of one of his tragedies, he met Perin, and contemptuously said to him:

"Well, sir, and what do you think of my tragedy?"

"That I will not tell you, sir," replied Perin; but, if you will not permit me, I will tell you what *you* think of it."

"Why, said Voltaire, "what do I think of it, then, Perin?"

"Well," replied the wit, "you wish that *I* had written it."

SMILES.

She—"And did you paint much when you were in Norway and Sweden?"
He—"A—no! There was anothah paintah there!"

Sober Passenger (angrily)—"Look where you step, man!"
Tipsy Passenger (apologetically)—"Y-yes, I do; the tr-trouble is to—hic—step where I look."

"Have you heard how Jones is today?"
"I have just called on him. His brain is in a terrible condition."
"Is that all? Then there is no chance for his being seriously ill."

The Stars and Stripes.

The design of the American flag was adopted by Congress June 14, 1777. The stripes were first used in a flag which was presented by Captain Markoe to the Philadelphia City Troop in 1775, and still in the possession of that organization. In it the stripes appear in the upper left hand corner, where the stars now are. Where the stars come from, or who suggested them, is a much disputed but little known problem.

GREAT CARD PLAYERS.

STATESMEN WHO WERE FOND OF FUN.

How Henry Clay Won a Fine Picture from Albert Gallatin—Stories of Adams, Calkins, and Others.

The President is said to be fond of pinocle. Garfield was fond of euchre and whist, and there are a score of men now in the United States Senate who understand the most subtle intricacies of poker. Daniel Webster was a famous hand at euchre; General Scott liked nothing better than a night at the whist table, and Frank Pierce knew how to play cards and liked them. In the days of Pierce the Presidents were more democratic than they are now. They walked about the town and paid visits to their friends in their rooms. The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader gives some interesting gossip on the subject.

"Peter Rob Schenck" still lives at Washington, and the title, which is got from his little pamphlet published in England while he was the American Minister there, still sticks to him. It is a very unjust title, and Mr. Schenck owes its origin to a noted English Duchess rather than himself.

He met this woman, I am told, at one of the Queen's receptions, and fell into conversation with her about cards. During this talk he described to her the beauties of poker in such a way that she became intensely interested, and begged him to write her out a set of rules and directions for playing the great American game. This Mr. Schenck very kindly did. The Duchess learned to play poker, and as it wove its fascinating toils about her she wanted her friends to learn also. For convenience she had Mr. Schenck's letter printed in a neat pamphlet and distributed among her friends of the court circle. A malicious scribbler heard of the fact, and telegraphed to the American newspapers that our Foreign Minister had published a book on poker-playing. They took it for gospel, and dubbed him "Poker Bob," and the name, as usual, sticks.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is one of the best story-tellers in Congress. He went to school as a boy at a school near Ashland, the residence of Henry Clay, and he described the other night a visit which a number of the college boys once made on the old statesman. "As Mr. Clay rose to meet us his face shone with smiles and every boy in the party was straightway his friend. In the course of the talk he asked us what we thought of his pictures. There were a number, some paintings, and some engravings, hanging upon the walls in different parts of the room. We finally decided upon one, a picture of a woman holding a bowl of steaming mush in her hand, as the finest one in the collection. As we did so, Mr. Clay laughed and said: 'Yes, boys, I think you have picked out my best picture, and as you have done so I must tell its history. I got that picture at Ghent, and in a curious way. Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and myself were there making the treaty, and Mr. Gallatin and myself took chances in a picture raffle. My prize turned out to be that picture,' pointing to an inferior engraving on the other side of the room, 'and Gallatin got this. Now Gallatin knew very little about art, and I did not know much, but I could see at a glance that his picture was far better than mine, and that I should be laughed at if we took the pictures home and comparisons were made. I saw that I must get hold of Gallatin's picture, and I said to him: Mr. Gallatin, these two pictures were made to match each other and the man who has one ought to have both. Now, I will tell you what I will do. I will put my picture against yours and we will play a game of cards for them. The man who wins shall take both pictures, and you may name the game.

"'Mr. Gallatin thought a moment, consented, and said 'seven up,' and," continued Senator Beck, "I can hear Henry Clay's hearty laugh now and see his smile of intense merriment as he concluded, 'As soon as Gallatin said seven-up I knew I had him. He knew but little about cards, and I was one of the best seven-up players in Kentucky. The result was as I had anticipated, and I got the picture.'"

The next story was told by Congressman Calkins. Said he: "I heard a curious story of Clay while I was campaigning in the southern part of Ohio. It was told me at a little Ohio town, the name of which I do not now remember. Clay was accustomed to stop over at this town on his way to Washington, and one night while he was there he became engaged in a game of poker with several men about the hotel to pass away the time. A professional gambler got into the party, and cheated for some time without discovery. At last he laid down three aces when Clay had two in his hand. Clay had been accustomed to playing with gentlemen, and one of the poker party, who told me the story, said that his anger at this moment was terrible. He slowly drew himself out of his seat and rose upward until he seemed about seventeen feet high. He drew his pistol and the man made for the door. Clay did not follow him, but he expressed his indignation by walking round to his chair and shooting a hole through its center. The gambler left the town instanter."

Another story about Clay, so well authenticated that it comes to me almost directly from Henry Clay's mouth, relates an adventure of his with old Throckmorton, a noted hotelkeeper at Louisville in Clay's day. Throckmorton was one of Mr. Clay's most intimate Kentucky friends. In their latter days the two were almost inseparable, and they often joined hands over the whist table. Throckmorton was a fine whist player, and nothing irritated him more than to have his game interrupted or spoiled by talking. Throckmorton generally beat Clay, but Clay got ahead of him at a whist party in Louisville, when he and Throckmorton were partners. The stakes were nominal—$1 a game, I think—and as soon as the party sat down at the table Clay began to tell stories. The result was that he paid no attention to his hand, and through his blunders trick after trick was lost. Throckmorton protested from time to time, finally saying: "Really, Mr. Clay, for a man of your ability, education and reputation, you are the poorest whist-player I have ever known." The play continued the same way, and Throckmorton grew more and more angry. At last Clay said: "You are making more fuss by your objecting than I am by my stories. Now," and here he pulled out a $10 gold piece, "we will each lay $10 on the table, and the man who talks first shall lose his money."

To this Throckmorton consented, and the $20 were laid beside the stakes of $1 a side in the middle of the table. Clay then began to play worse than ever. He trumped Throckmorton's ace and threw away his own suit until Throckmorton, who for some time had been gritting his teeth, rose, and, pushing the money at Clay, said: "Here, take your money. I am not going to let $20 stand in the way of my telling any such card-playing idiot as you are showing yourself to be what I think of him." He then went over Clay rough-shod. Clay laughed as he put the two gold pieces in his pocket, and the company laughed with him when he said that he had been trying for years to beat Mr. Throckmorton, and he was glad to feel that he had done so for once.

Radical Change in Women's Dress.

A New York lady correspondent of the Boston Herald writes: I think that venerable and highly respected article of female dress, the chemise, may advantageously be wholly dispensed with. Everyone is supposed to have a chemise "to hor back," but that this supposition is not wholly true was proved to me some time ago. When at the seaside last autumn two girls, mutual friends of mine, and whom I introduced to each other, went one warm day with me to bathe.

One said to the other:

"I am afraid you will be awfully shocked when you see me undress."

"Shocked! Why?"

"Well, I hardly like to tell you; but the fact is I have so little on."

"I don't wear much," said the other. "All I have is combinations, stays and one petticoat under my dress." Curiously enough, both these girls were dressed in precisely the same way in woolen combinations, stays (well-shaped and not tight), one petticoat, and a dress, which, from its elegance, gave no suspicion of the state of affairs underneath. As I had an opportunity of observing, these young ladies were dressed in perfect sanitary style although none but myself had any idea of the fact; and, in spite of it, they passed for two of the best-dressed girls at the fashionable watering place where we were staying.

I have since had several opportunities of observation, and I find that quite a number of the best dressed women of my acquaintance have renounced the use of chemise in favor of woven combinations. The majority, however, I believe, are not induced to do so by sanitary considerations, but simply because the chemise is a bulky article and makes them look stouter than is natural to them; whereas the combinations being made in a stretchy material, fit somewhat closely and show the symmetry of the figure.

Invention of Gunpowder.

In a paper read before the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. Macgowan affirms the claims of the Chinese to be the originators of gunpowder and firearms. This claim was examined in an elaborate paper some years ago by the late Mr. Mayers, and decided by him in the negative. Dr. Macgowan admits that gunpowder as now used is a European discovery. Anterior to its granulation by Schwartz it was a crude compound, of little use in propelling missiles; this, says the writer, is the article first used in China. The incendiary materials stated by a Greek historian to have been employed by the Hindoos against Alexander's army are stated to have been merely the naphthous or petroleum mixtures of the ancient Coreans, and in early times used by the Chinese. The "stink pots," so much used by Chinese pirates, are, it appears, a Cambodian invention. Dr. Macgowan states also that as early as the twelfth or thirteenth century the Chinese attempted submarine warfare, contriving rude torpedoes for that purpose. In the year 1000 an inventor exhibited to the then Emperor of China "a fire-gun and a fire-bomb." He says that while the Chinese discovered the explosive nature of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal in combination, they were laggards in its application, from inability to perfect its manufacture; so, in the use of firearms, failing to prosecute experiment, they are found behind in the matter of scientific gunnery.

Culture and Happiness.

Now life is not only what we make it, but it is very largely, what we think it is, remarks the philosopher of the Boston Traveler. If we hold before ourselves constantly, some dreary "might have been;" if we think it is, in some unexplainable way, finer and more exalted to set ourselves to a minor key of some miserere, we may become in reality very unhappy. There is no law, unfortunately, against people's making themselves wretched. Schopenhauer's theory is that culture makes for unhappiness: that the more cultivated is an individual the more sensitive is he to physical discomfort or mental troubles, and that he is thereby a being formed to be jarred upon at every turn. It is very possible that the old adage about a little learning applies to this case. A superficial culture doubtless increases one's sensibilities in various ways without producing a corresponding increase of resources; but the deeper culture supplies these and enables its possessor to bear a thousand trials or to discover means to surmount them as may be, of which the more ignorant individual would never have dreamed.

Another Biter Bit.

A man traveling afoot with a companion came unexpectedly upon a country race-course, and found in one portion of the ground a thimblerig establishment in full work. His companion, a thorough madcap—whom we will call B.—insisted on observing the same.

"Would the gent like to bet a dollar he could find the little pea?" said the thimblerigger.

"Done!" was the answer; and down went the stakes on both sides.

The operator went through his little bit of sleight-of-hand, and B. pitched upon a thimble, which turned out to be the right one. A second bet, "double or quits," also ended in B.'s favor. A third bet, "a fiver or nothing," made the loser take extra care over the performance of the trick. Again B. lifted one of the thimbles, showed the pea, and pocketed the stake.

"S'help me!" said the bewildered artist, "I never put it there."

"No," replied the winner, making off with the spoils of war; "I always carry my own pea."

Rye Flour for Bees.

Unbolted rye flour is said to be a good substitute for bees in place of farina. It should be placed in shallow boxes a few rods from the bee stands, so that the bees can visit it whenever they so desire.—*Home and Farm.*

Dairy Farming.

No system of farming demands more untiring carefulness, greater technical knowledge, or more precision in method than dairy farming.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

How to Loosen a Rusted Screw.

To loosen a rusted screw apply heat to its end. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for two or three minutes, will render easy the withdrawal of the screw.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

That a pound of sugar is one pint, that an ounce of any liquid is two tablespoonfuls, and that a pint of liquid weighs sixteen ounces.

That lemon juice will whiten frosting, cranberry or strawberry juice will color it pink, and the grated rind of an orange strained through a cloth will color it yellow.

That silver spoons that have become discol

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - JULY 24, 1885.

WE are indebted to Hon. Nathaniel Horne for a copy of the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of this State for 1884, relating to industrial statistics, and also for a copy of the State Fish Commissioner's report for 1883 and 1884.

GENERAL GRANT, who has been gradually sinking since last Tuesday evening, died at Mt. McGregor, on the Hudson river a few miles above Troy, N. Y., between 7 and 8 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. We have no time before going to press to add anything to the mere announcement of his death.

HENRY W. OLIVER is the most extensive iron manufacturer in Pittsburg and his views in regard to the revival of business are entitled to great consideration. He was in Philadelphia last week, and being interrogated on the subject, said: "There is a better feeling now in business circles. Naturally nothing can be expected during the summer months, but I am satisfied that September will see all of us quite busy in the western part of the State. This is the opinion of most business men I meet. There may not be a headlong rush, such as we have sometimes had, but business will likely be steady and on a good basis."

THE chairman of the Greenback-Labor State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Erie on the 11th of August. There will thus be four candidates in the field for State Treasurer—a Democratic, a Republican, a Prohibitionist and a Greenbacker. It is possible that the long-haired men and short-haired women may also call a convention and nominate a fifth candidate on the woman suffrage platform, unless the small number of lunatics in the State who sustain that project will be satisfied with the nominee of the Prohibition party, which, we believe, recognizes the right of women to vote and therefore to hold office as an article of their political faith.

MR. CARLISLE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was called upon a few days ago in Washington by and employe in one of the departments and informed that he was going to be turned out, and asked that the Speaker intercede in his behalf. Mr. Carlisle knew the man was a Republican, and made him the following nice, little speech which covers the whole ground. He said: "I feel sorry for you, my friend, but I also feel sorry for thousands of Democrats as poor as you are, and with as many, or more children, who are beseeching me daily to get them a place to keep starvation from the door. I believe that these Democrats are entitled to all these offices under the law. They have worked hard for their party for years and should share in its rewards. I never asked a Republican Administration to put a Democrat in office, and I shall certainly not ask a Democratic Administration to keep a Republican in office."

THE new prohibitory law of Iowa which has been in force over a year, has utterly failed to bring about the results claimed by its advocates. A paper in Davenport has taken pains to collect statistics from twenty-five of the larger towns of the State to show how it has worked. These were collected from Mayors and Town Clerks, who say that the entire number of saloons now openly in operation is 916, against 770 before the new law went into effect. In one place the increase has been from 50 to 75, in another 68 to 109, and in still another from 130 to 150. Under the old law the councils in these towns had fixed licenses at figures ranging from $250 to $1,000. In some places this produced a revenue of nearly thirty thousand dollars, which was, of course, entirely thrown away when the State took from communities the right to issue licenses at any price or with any restrictions, however severe. The general opinion favors the repeal of a law that has thus defeated its own ends, and which has demonstrated so thoroughly that prohibition does not prohibit.

MAHONE AND RIDDLEBERGER held their Virginia State Convention at Richmond, on Wednesday of last week. The body consisted of over 600 delegates about one half of whom were white and the other half black. A bitter feeling has existed for some time between the two leaders, the cause of which we cannot precisely explain, and Riddleberger having fortified himself with several large drinks of good, old Virginia applejack before the convention met, made its proceedings very lively, especially for Mahone. The convention nominated John S. Wise for Governor. He is a son of the once famous and widely known Henry A. Wise, a fighting member of Congress when old John Quincy Adams was rounding out the expiring years of a long and brilliant public career as the representative of a Massachusetts district, and the same Henry A. Wise who, in 1855, made the memorable and successful fight against the Know Nothing party as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. With Wise's election Know Nothingism practically died, not only in Virginia, but everywhere else throughout the country. It is a singular coincidence that while Henry A. Wise in 1855 defeated and utterly crushed the meanest party that then existed, his son in 1885 is running for the same office his father filled, as the candidate of the Repudiation party, the meanest and most detestable political organization of the present day. He is an able stump speaker, and will make an active and thorough campaign. The Democrats, however, can defeat him with John S. Barbour, who is now a member of Congress from that State, provided Mr. Cleveland, in addition to what he has already done, will take a fresh start and jerk every Mahone office holder in the State out of his official boots. There is no doubt that this necessary business will be attended to soon and in a thorough manner.

ONE of the arguments of the Philadelphia *Press* and other leading Republican papers against Quay's nomination for State Treasure, was that he had defeated the Congressional apportionment bill, or in other words, that he had induced enough Republican members in the House from his section of the State to vote in favor of sustaining Governor Pattison's veto of the bill and prevent its passage over the veto by a two-thirds vote. It will be remembered that the vote in the House against the veto fell short of two-thirds of that branch by only *five* and that the bill had already passed the Senate through Democratic defection, by the necessary two-thirds. Quay admitted that he had advised the Republican members from his section, Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties, to vote in favor of the veto, for the reason that the bill did them injustice. Seven Republicans, embracing the three from Washington county, two from Beaver and two from Lawrence, voted against the bill on its final passage and also in favor of the veto. Had their votes been *against* the veto the bill would now be a law. By whose action in regard to the bill were these seven votes lost and the bill defeated? Westmoreland county is represented in the Senate by George F. Huff, a banker, who managed to defeat ex-Lieutenant Governor Latta, the Democratic candidate, at the last November election. Mr. Huff resided in this place in 1866, and was cashier of Wm. M. Lloyd's bank, then recently established, is a very clever man and popular. His political ambition is to fill a seat in Congress, but he knows very well that he could never get there from a district composed of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties. His election to the Senate gave him a chance to put Westmoreland into a Republican district, and if he succeeded in doing so he could then make a contest for the nomination. He managed the business so skilfully before the apportionment committee in the Senate, as to induce it to report a bill making a district out of Fayette, Greene and Washington, and putting Westmoreland into a district with Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson. This took Washington away from Beaver and Lawrence, a strong Republican district, and put her in as equally strong a Democratic district, while it also promoted Mr. Huff's Congressional chances by anchoring Westmoreland in a sure Republican district. There was, of course, no good or valid reason for separating Washington from Beaver and Lawrence, or Westmoreland from Fayette and Greene, but Mr. Huff's Congressional aspirations could only be gratified by making the changes as we have indicated them. The consequence was, as we have stated, that the seven members from Washington, Beaver and Lawrence opposed the bill and ultimately defeated it, as well as played havoc with Mr. Huff's nicely arranged scheme by voting to sustain the Governor. George F. Huff, therefore, and not M. S. Quay, defeated the Congressional apportionment bill. Other men in times past who were governed by the same selfish motives that actuated Mr. Huff, have defeated an apportionment bill by insisting upon putting a particular county in a district where it does not naturally or rightfully belong. Honesty in politics as in everything else will always win, but in these degenerate days it seems to be a mighty hard lesson to learn.

A CURRENT paragraph states that Miss Helen Gardner, a female follower of Bob Ingeroll, claims to be "the only woman infidel lecturer in the world." Very likely her unenviable boast is well founded. Not only are women who preach infidelity almost unheard of, but women who sympathize with it or admire its teachings are very rare. Women are not naturally disposed to unbelief. The female mind may adopt every variety of theological error and fantasy, but it is always religious. Every system of faith, no matter how unjust to woman or stifling to her highest hopes and aspirations, has found in her its most steadfast adherents and its most faithful disciples. Everywhere it is noticed that women fill the churches, while men stay away, and in many places women appear to be the only force saving whole communities from lapsing into utter unbelief. If Miss Helen Gardner could realize how heartily glad the best and most lovely of her sex are that she stands alone as the noisy enemy of the religion that has done even more for women than for men, she might be less disposed to boast of her position. At least she would feel the loneliness of her life, and the hopeless nature of her warfare against the faith of her sex.

THE meeting of the Democratic County Committee at Armory Hall, in this place, on Monday last, was not as fully attended as it otherwise would have been owing to the fact that many of its members, who are farmers, are busily engaged in harvesting their hay and wheat and could not well afford to lose the day by coming to town. The Committee having been called to order by P. Connelly, its chairman, Saturday, September 19th, was fixed as the time for holding the primary elections, and the 21st, the following Monday, for the meeting of the return judges. This is much later than the primaries have usually been held, but we regard it as about the proper time. It will give the candidates six weeks after they are nominated in which to do their work, and that is long enough to enable them to visit every portion of the county, if they deem it necessary to do so. John A. Blair and John A. Kennedy, both of Ebensburg, and John E. Strayer and Harry G. Rose, both of Johnstown, were elected to the State Convention. Dr. G. W. Wagner, of Johnstown, was elected the member of the State Committee from this county.

CONGRESSMAN FRANK HURD, of Ohio, says Cleveland is "the most positive, self-willed, affirmative man this generation has seen in the White House. His secretaries are mere secretaries. Mr. Cleveland is everything. His opinion dominates everything."

MR. CLEVELAND will leave Washington in a few days for the Adirondack mountains in northern New York.

HOW TO RESTORE COMMERCE.

The platform of the Republican State Convention is manifestly the work of several hands. The gaps and seams join so badly in several places as to betray the clumsiness of the joinery. It is related that the plank for restoring commerce by bounties on exports and discounts of duties is the handiwork of the eminent Philadelphia financier and political economist to whom the country was indebted for the scheme of distributing the surplus revenue among the several States. The main object of that scheme was to prevent any reduction of the tariff. If the authorship of this bounty plan were not revealed, it bears plainly enough the evidence of a common origin. In order that this scheme for restoring the country's commerce may be contemplated in all its beauty and completeness it is presented herewith:

"The revenues necessary for a liberal support of the Government and to the payment of pensions to our disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and of the principal and interest of the public debt, should be raised by an additional levy upon imports; and with a view to lift business from its present and guard it against future depression, we insist not only upon protection to all home industries, but on a prompt revival of our commercial marine and promotion of foreign commerce by proper discount of duties on goods imported in American bottoms and proper bounties to goods exported in American bottoms."

Such a proper discount of duties imposed on goods imported in American bottoms as to secure a prompt revival of our commercial marine would play havoc to the "full protection" advocated in this platform, as well as with the revenues of the Treasury. While revenues would be diminished to the amount of the bounty to ship owners, it would afford to the iron, woolen, cotton and silk manufacturers small satisfaction to be told that the increased supplies of foreign goods competing with their products had been brought over in American bottoms.

While the volume of revenue would be greatly diminished by this discount of duties on imports unless a great stimlus to trade should be caused by it, the bounties upon exports in American would cause additional expense to the Treasury. As it would be necessary to meet this expenditure by increased taxation, fresh burdens would be imposed upon the labor and capital of the people. The platform demands that the revenues shall be raised by an additional levy upon imports, after repealing the internal taxes on tobacco and domestic wines. But under the existing policy the margin of the highest revenue has already been passed. If the protective duties were increased upon textile fabrics, iron, steel and other articles there would be less revenue, while this scheme of discounts on imports and bounties on exports in American bottoms, involving a vastly increased expenditure, would require more revenue. Whence, then, is the revenue to come? It would be necessary to revive the duties on tea and coffee, and to increase the duties on sugar and on necessaries of living not within the protective schedule. The patient backs of Russian peasants would not incline to the burdens which such a system, established for such purpose, would impose.

Could this policy be adopted, its chief result would be to provoke a warfare of commercial reprisals. Other nations would be compelled to retaliate by making discriminations against American imports. By treaties with every commercial nation provision has been made by the Government of the United States against the very species of discrimination which is proposed in the platform of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. All these treaties would have to be abrogated before this policy could be adopted. The ingenious author of the American-bottom plank appears never to have thought of that. Like a great many other contrivances the thing is curious enough, but it will not work. Its only value is in betraying the fact that the protectionists of Pennsylvania are becoming restive under their own system, and are beating about for some means to modify its severity.—*Philadelphia Record.*

NEW SCHOOL LAWS.—The text of three new school laws, which will be found interesting and important, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That a common school month shall hereafter consist of twenty days' actual teaching, and no school shall be kept open in any district for the purpose of ordinary instruction on any Saturday or any legal holiday, or in any county during the time of holding the county institute therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That school directors and controllers may purchase text books for use in the public schools of their respective school districts out of the school funds of the district, and when so procured the necessary books shall be supplied free of cost to each pupil for use in the schools of said district, subject to the orders of the directors thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the safe keeping and care of the books, which shall be returned at the close of the annual school term in each year or as the board may direct.

SEC. 2. That the board shall keep an account of all moneys expended under the above section and report under a separate item in the annual financial accounts as authorized by law.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That on and after the passage of this act, local school boards of the various townships boroughs and wards, and boards of education, boards of control, and other boards having authority under the laws of this commonwealth to elect principals and assistant teachers of public high and State normal schools of said commonwealth, may elect principals and assistant teachers, holding the grade of "Professional certificates," for two successive school terms, and those holding the grade of "Permanent certificates," or diplomas issued by the State normal schools of this commonwealth, for three successive school terms; *Provided*, That any of the aforesaid boards shall have power at any time to dismiss any principal or assistant teacher in their employ for any of the causes mentioned in the act of May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, of the School Laws of this commonwealth.

The Reputation of a Standard Article

Is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting undersand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is fore well proven and too generally known to admit of consentious dispute, that for these and other maladies the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.

my22'85-1yr.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

THE NEW SOUTH.

While other sections are still suffering from the present depression, the reports of industrial activity which come from the South are most encouraging. A semi-annual review just published in a Baltimore commercial paper on the condition of manufacturing enterprises in the Southern States shows that those already established are doing well, while the number of new ones is large enough to occasion surprise. According to this authority the amount of capital stock represented by new enterprises for the first six months of the current year amounts, in round numbers, to $36,534,000. Of course this does not mean all paid up or subscribed capital, but at the same time there are many hundreds of small industries, representing in the aggregate a large amount of money, which are not included in the list. In the total Kentucky leads, with more than ten millions, and is followed by West Virginia, with six and a half millions; by Maryland with four and half millions, and by Alabama with three and a half millions. Virginia, with two millions, is followed by Tennesee, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and South Carolina, Arkansas bringing up the rear with only $375,000.

Large as the amount of money invested is, the variety of industries in which it is placed is just as large. In the list are found furnace companies to make pig iron, foundries and machine shops, steel works, cottonseed oil mills, fruit canning factories, carriage and wagon factories, flour mills, saw mills, planing mills, sash, door, and blind factories, shuttle factories, tobacco factories, brick yards, ice factories, fertilizer factories, furniture factories, stove foundries, wire fence factories, lime works, soap factories, tanneries, glass works, gas works, whiting factories, distilleries, potteries, marble and slate quarrying companies, and companies to mine coal, iron ore, gold, silver, mica, natural gas and oil.

All these facts go to show that the advance of the South is general and that one industry is not stifled for the benefit of another. As yet the New South is only in its infancy. One great bar has been removed and that is the suspicion formerly entertained by Northern capitalists as to the stability of Southern investments. Now they see that their fears were foolish ones and are willing to take advantage of the rich fields open to them. Thousands of busy, pushing men with millions of capital are sure to follow the example set by a few sturdy pioneers. It is more than probable that the record of the first six months of 1885 will be doubled before the year ends.—*Pittsburg Post.*

PARNELL'S LEADERSHIP.—No figure in English politics now stands out more prominently than Charles Stuart Parnell, and he seems well fitted to bear the calcium light of scrutiny that has long been directed upon him. If leadership attaches to successful results, Parnell is well entitled to hold his place of dictator in the struggle to regain for Ireland her lost rights.

Parnell is totally unlike the men who have been at the helm in Irish affairs during the present century. He is not a great orator like Daniel O'Connell, nor is he possessed of the fervid enthusiasm that inspired the labors of Emmett, Tone and Grattan. He is keen, cool and persistent, having the latter quality in a degree that approaches doggedness. He is a firm believer with Justin McCarthy, that Ireland's rights can only be secured by parliamentary agitation.

Thus he is found training with the Liberals while they suit his purpose, and throwing them aside when he deems that the Tory ship is better able to carry the precious Irish freight. His power with the new Ministry was strikingly shown in his motion for an investigation in the Maamtrasna murder cases. Though a formal denial of the request was made, it was announced that Earl Carnarvon, the new Viceroy, would personally investigate the alleged judicial outrages of the Spencer government.

This is a long step toward justice for Ireland. It has always been Tory policy to claim that Ireland has got more than her fair share of consideration. Now the Tories are in advance of the Liberals in their concessions. And the credit of bringing about this wonderful change of sentiment belongs to Parnell. With him in continued leadership, backed by the united sentiment of his race, a brighter sky for Ireland cannot be much longer postponed.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE recent flogging of one or two Maryland wife beaters has met with a more general approval than might have been expected from the former opposition which prevailed against this form of punishment. The offense of beating a woman is so repugnant to the feelings of a civilized community that the man who is guilty of it is generally looked upon as one of the meanest and most despicable of wretches. Yet the stigma of public opinion has had little or no effect in checking the growth of this class of brutes. Imprisonment apparently has no terrors for them, and many a wife will endure her afflictions in secret rather than deprive herself and children of their only source of support by having her husband shut up in prison. A few days ago there was a case of wife beating in Richmond of such peculiar atrocity that it had the effect of bringing the leading ladies of the city together in a demand for the enactment of a whipping law. This, after all, is the only true remedy for these brutes. Their punishment must correspond to their offense. Their sensibilities must be reached by tickling their hides with the lash. The Maryland statute should be enacted in every other State. The great majority of judges, magistrates and other public officials who have had anything to do with wife beaters will be found to give their endorsement to a public flogging as the proper punishment for such offenders, and the opinion of that sentimental class of our people who have never seen anything of the average wife beater, ought to be educated up to the same common sense idea.

Queer reading would be the history

of names. We cannot, however go into the subject now, except so far as to say that Dr Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion, long before the Doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients, "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood,' &c, and its success was so great that he finally spelled the name with capitalletters.

"It's No Use," says the despondent

dyspeptic. But it is of use. Your sufferings can be relieved; thousands have been cured, and you can also. Broken down, despondingvictims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility or premature decay, will find in Simmons Liver Regulator a vegetable specific which reaches the source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. It regulates the liver, dispels despondency andrestores health.

A Wonderful Discovery

Consumptives and all, who suffer from any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can find a certain cure in Dr. Kings's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give a trial. Free Trial Bottles at E. James.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The young chestnut trees on the Lehigh mountain are said to have been ruined by locusts.

—Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has been used over thirty years, and saved thousands from lingering disease and death.

—The tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad expanded so much from the heat near Easton on Saturday that travel was delayed several hours.

—Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

—While brooding over a calumny circulated against her by a neighbor, Mrs. Mary Matchall, of Erie, Pa., a lady of considerable means, hung beself last Sunday evening, after marking a passage in the Bible denouncing the slander. Her little child was found screaming at the skirts of the swaying body.

—Superintendent Fox has instructed the Conductors at the Mint in Philadelphia to remain on duty twelve hours each day. They are now expected to report for duty at 6 A. M. and remain on duty until 6 P. M. The hours of labor in some of the other departments, it is said, will also be increased shortly. Thursday four of the female employes resign their positions.

—A large storage tank connected with the asphalt works in the upper part of Toledo, O., exploded on Saturday. The tank was thoroughly wrecked and took fire. The superintendent of the works, Mr. John Haskins, his son and two workmen who were standing near the tank were badly shaken up, but none of them were seriously injured. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the damage will not exceed $500.

—Fifteen million horses are now owned in America, and more than one million a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from $175 to $200 each. It would be impossible to breed them if it were not for the importation of Percheron horses. Five hundred stallions are now annually imported from France to the United States.

—Miss Anderson, a young lady, residing in New York city, was a passenger on the afternoon express for Atlantic City on the Camden and Atlantic railroad on Saturday. While waiting for the train to start a neatly dressed man took a seat by her side, and, acting in a too familiar manner, she indignantly ordered him to leave the seat. He complied. A few moments later she found that she had been robbed of her portmonnie, containing $140.

—Joseph F. Cottringer, of Philadelphia, ex-Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Transportation company, of Pennsylvania, charged with the embezzlement of $147,500, and forgoing certificates for 112 shares of the company's stock and altering and publishing the same, was arraigned before Judge Yerkes Saturday afternoon and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, a plea for mercy being made in his behalf. He is sixty-eight years of age.

—The express train from Atlantic City on the West Jersey railroad ran off the track at Newfield Station on last Saturday morning. The engine was demolished and the engineer, George Murphy, residing in Camden, received injuries from which he expired in a short time. A number of passengers were slightly injured. The engineer was a married man and leaves a family. It is stated his brave conduct in remaining at his post averted more disastrous results. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

—The engine attached to a regular freight train plunged into an open draw over the Rahway river, on the Long Branch division of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, on Friday morning. Jacob Cole, the engineer, was buried in the ruins of the locomotive, and had one leg cut off and was otherwise fearfully injured. Fireman John Cisco was hurled into the water, but crawled out badly hurt and walked to Elizabeth. The rest of the train of four cars remained on the tracks. All trains are running on the Pennsylvania road.

—The Eufaula (Ala.) *Times* has seen Captain R. F. Kolb's big watermelon patch and says it is a grand and wonderful sight. There are 30,000 hills that will average not less than four mellons to the hill, and there are now in sight not less than 100,000 melons varying in weight from ten to thirty and forty pounds each. As yet but few of this large number are ripe, as the planting was purposely late, in order to avoid the first melon glut of the Northern markets. It is estimated the Captain will clear $10,000 on this crop.

—Michael Potter the Cumberland county, N. J., centenarian, recently celebrated his 101st birthday. He is the oldest living Democrat. President Cleveland wrote him a letter of congratulation in which he said among other things. "The fact that adherence to the principles and faith of that party has not, in Mr. Potter's case, been inconsistent with wonderful longevity, ought, I think, to reassure those of our fellow-citizens who believe (if their professions are reliable) that American institutions are in danger from Democratic supremacy."

—A tramp was given dinner at the residence of Owen McCarty at Catasauqua on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and afterward went to the stable on the same premises to cut wood. He lit his pipe, and half an hour later the building was destroyed by fire, together with the stable belonging to J. Hazzard, superintendent of the Crane Iron company, an ice house adjoining, and the residence of Timothy Mullen and J. Morgan, the stable of Henry Davis, and many smaller buildings. A sick child of John Morgan nearly perished in the flames. Loss, $15,000.

—Barnum's large performing Asiatic elephant Albert, who killed his keeper, James Sweeny, at Nashua, N. Y., on Saturday, was taken to a ravine in the suburbs of Keene last Monday and killed. He was chained to four large trees and the locations of his heart and brain were marked with chalk. Thirty-three members of the Keene Light Guard were then marshaled in line at 15 paces and at the word "fire" the same number of bullets penetrated the vital spots. The huge beast fell dead without a struggle. He was valued at about $10,000. The remains have been presented to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

—William H. Goddard, the Minneapolis (Minn.) Merchant who was a clerk for Austin Corbin, the banker, in 1873, and stole $15,000 from that firm while in their employ, was arranged in General Sessions on Friday last. After Goddard took the money, which belonged to a customer in Germany, he disappeared. He afterward did several heroic acts during the yellow fever scourge at Memphis. From there he went to Minneapolis, where he became a prosperous merchant and prominent in society. In court Mr. Corbin's counsel said that as Goddard had made restitution and a good name for himself, he did not care to press the charge. Mr. Goddard presented Judge Cowing with a petition signed by 500 citizens of Minnesota, including Gov. L. F. Hubbard and Mayor George H. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis. After some deliberation Judge Cowing discharged Goddard on his own recognizance.

General debility, female weakness, loss of physical power, Bright's disease, and nervous diseases are speedily cured by Hunt's Remedy.

Narrow Escape.

ROCHESTER, June, 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased by brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister Mother,

"Or daughter!!!!

"Can be made the picture of health!

"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

FOR

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts, and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does **real, lasting good.**"

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1, sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use

and the best known preventive of Consumption. PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.

HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted for the best selling Illustrated Family Bible ever published. New edition. New bindings. New illustrations. Home size, designs. Superbly gotten up. Sells at low price. Adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents doing big work. EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever issued. Apply now.

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BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTH,

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REGULAR AUCTION SALES. Every WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M.

GOODS AT FACTORY PRICES. AT PRIVATE SALE.

☞ Mail Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention, ☜

I sell goods 20 to 25 per cent. lower than the Jobbing Trade, and deliver either direct from the Factory, or from my Warehouse in Pittsburgh, and can assure Merchants handling goods in my line, that it will pay them to call on me before making their purchases. I have a very full line of Spring and Summer Boots and Shoes, as well as some very handsome and desirable patterns in Carpets and Oil Cloths.

Sole Agent for

John Mundell & Co.'s Celebrated olar Tipoes.

R. L. JOHNSTON, H. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Deposit

PAYABLE ON DEMAND

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DRAFTS on the Principal Cities

Bought and Sold and a

General Banking Business Transacted.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 23, 1882.

B. J. LYNCH,

UNDERTAKER,

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

HOME AND CITY MADE

FURNITURE!

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,

TABLES, CHAIRS,

Mattresses, &c.,

1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Between 16th and 17th Sts.,

ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.

Altoona, April 16, 1885.-tf.

ENCOURAGE

HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

—CONSISTING OF—

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,

Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,

CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,

BED SPRING MATTRESSES,

and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Warerooms on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

PALMS

Business

COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office Building, not to be found elsewhere. Young men thoroughly qualified for business in from 3 to 6 months. Course of study thorough, but practical in every branch, that will never to any kind of business. Penmanship for gratis. Ask Railroads only $30.00. Write for circulars.

KANSAS LANDS

In the heart of the great wheat, corn and stock growing sections of the State.

FOR SALE.

The Real Estate Reporter, describing the country and lands for sale, sent free.

Address, A. B. MCCONNELL, Real Estate Agt., Formerly of Salina, Saline Co., Kas. Youngstown, O. Best Bank References given

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.

A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc. Address L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

THE CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence with admits of no superior.

It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, and combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental, and desirable for home schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UN

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JULY 24, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

There and the Other Place.

—Hail!

—Harvest.

—Red flour go to the Sugar Bowl.

—For fresh vegetables go the Sugar Bowl.

—Hay in this place is selling at twelve dollars per ton.

—For choice groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Blackberries are selling at eight cents per quart.

—The retreat of the Catholic clergy begins at Loretto on Monday last.

—The colored camp-meeting at Lloydsville will commence July 24th and end August 3d.

—A very successful party was given at the residence of Mr. Patrick Farren, of Cambria township, on Saturday afternoon last.

—Mr. Frank Devlin, of Easton, Pa., a son of Mr. Arthur Devlin, of Jackson township, was on a visit to the paternal roof last week.

—Mr. William S. Kelly, of Portage township, has sold his farm to Mrs. Annie Spoors, for $1,900.

—Don't forget that you can buy the best Grain Drill, and the cheapest Phosphate at Barker's.

—The Cambria Iron company will make an exhibit at the Louisville Industrial Exposition.

—Mr. Dennis Litzinger, of Grafton, West Virginia, who at one time was a resident of this place, is at present paying the town a visit.

—Drs. Wakefield and Evans, Cambria county's new board of pension examining surgeons, received official notice of their appointment on Saturday.

—A charter was granted on Friday last by the State department at Harrisburg to the Johnstown Electric Light company; capital stock, $40,000.

—Barker Bros. have a stock of Masons Jars, Union jars, as well as the celebrated "Woodbury" jar and the cans, jelly tumblers of different kinds.

—Beware of imitations, pretended cures and specifics, and spurious preparations. Take only Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

—Dr. Reed, of Jacksonville, Indiana county, has engaged in silk culture. He received 10,000 silk worms, several weeks ago, and is now actively farming the enterprise.

—Mr. William J. Buck, of Allegheny township, has ordered 1,500 feet of water pipe of a McKeesport firm, with which he intends to convey water from a spring on his premises to his elegant brick residence.

—On Saturday last a fourteen-year old daughter of George L. Wilson, of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene oil was so severely burned that her recovery is doubtful.

—The thermometer hanging to a shady tree in front of the FREEMAN office, marked 87 on Monday last at 2 P. M., and 90 on Tuesday. They were the two hotest days of the summer.

—Mr. L. J. Drigan was in Pittsburg the beginning of this week where he purchased a new engine and boiler for his grist mill, the one in use at present being too small for the work required.

—Mr. J. Orlando Brookhand a prominent business man of Driftwood, Cameron county, has been spending a few days in town, having been called here to attend the bedside of his mother, who died on Sunday last.

—The following persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Mrs. John Charles, O. S. Carg, Samuel Diggins, Miss Mary Davis, B. Hertage, Joseph Laiman, Murray Lawrence, Geo. A. Noon, Miss M. Roney.

—A match game of base ball took place at Grubtown on Saturday last between a team of married men and a team of single men. The married men got away with the single men, the score standing 24 to 22. Captain Michael Quartz made several home runs.

—A lady writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for many years, and could not keep house without it. For the relief of the pains consequent upon female weakness and irregularities, I consider it without an equal."

—Mrs. Ann Clonan, grand-mother of Rev. Father Smith, of St. John's Catholic church, Altoona, died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Julia Smith at Tunnel Hill, Cambria county, a week ago last Wednesday morning. She had attained the advanced age of ninety-two years.

—Miss Frances Ivory, aged 28 years, died at 12 o'clock on Sunday last at McKeesport, Pa., where she had been temporarily residing. Her disease was consumption. The remains were taken to St. Augustine on Friday last for interment, the former home of the family.

—The "Woodbury" Fruit Jar will keep anything as well and we think better than any other in any of the ways, generally known to the public, and is more readily sealed tightly and easier opened than any other jar and will keep your fruit better. For sale at Barker's.

—Daniel Dwyer, of Kittanning, during a storm, last week, was standing under a tree. He was suffering considerably with rheumatism. A heavy flash of lightning struck the tree and knocked Dwyer to the ground senseless. He soon regained consciousness and his rheumatism was cured.

—The "Woodbury" Fruit Jar is being introduced here this season by Barker & Bro. If you want the best jar you will buy the "Woodbury," as in it you can put up your fruit or berries without cooking, so that they are kept whole, when taken from the jar.

—Thieves entered the dwelling of William Beedy, foreman for Messrs. Taylor & McCoy, Gallitzin, on Friday last and got away with a small sum in money and several articles, among the rest two watches, a gold one belonging to Mr. Rhody and a silver one belonging to his son. There is as yet no clue to the thieves.

—Several hotels at Indiana have closed up and all licenses have been refused in that place. The last to put up its shutters was the Indiana House, Derr Bros proprietors, last week. A card, as follows was posted on the front door: "Closed. Political fight. No license." Below the card, on the sidewalk two empty beer kegs.

—Hard times is the universal cry; times tight; pay what you owe; put the money in circulation part of it may come back to you; every cent you get around to pay debts helps the community; it eases things up; everybody who can pay, pay all debts, no matter how small, promptly, and the financial stress of many people will be relieved, says an exchange.

—Jerome Hare, a domestic employed in a family residing in Martinsburg, Blair county, attempted to commit suicide on last Monday night by taking poison. A physician was hastily summoned, who applied proper remedies and Jennie still lives. No motive for the act seems to be known and the girl refuses to make any explanation.

—The extreme hot weather of the past few days has had a very depressing effect upon people, yet if they would wish to be refreshed and feel in good spirits, let them buy their dry goods, dress goods, boots, shoes and groceries of all kinds at John Rowe's store on High street, and they will forget all about the effects of the heat.

On Tuesday the Juniata Medical association met at Cresson. Various medical subjects were discussed and a bountiful dinner at the Mountain House was disposed of. The officers elected for the following year are as follows: President, Dr. John D. Ross, of Williamsburg; Secretary, Dr. Robert Devereaux, of Summit, Treasurer, Dr. T. H. Van Valzah, of Lewistown.

—Mr. Richard L. Davis is constantly receiving additions to his large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, and among the latest is a neat and serviceable ladies' shoe for the low price of $1 75 and, also an other style for $2.25. Call and examine his stock of men's and boys' boots and shoes, and ladies', misses and children's shoes when you need anything in his line, as his prices are the very lowest.

—On Thursday evening of last week, about dusk, the thirteen year-old daughter of Thomas Delaney, of Hollidaysburg, in company with several of her female companions, proceeded to the old State reservoir near the town for the purpose of taking a bath. She got beyond her depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned before the eyes of her horrified playmates, who were powerless to rescue her. The body was recovered two hours later.

—The latest sensation in Altoona business circles is the disappearance from the city of John Bowman and with him about $2,000 belonging to the firm of which he was a member. Bowman, with E. Hewitt, did business as commission merchants, the former's father having given him $1,000 and endorsed a note for him by way of assistance in going into the business. Bowman kept the firm accounts and having made his monthly collections he pocketed them and disappeared.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says you can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing some kind of a warning to farmers not to sign any paper without first becoming acquainted with its contents, and not to sign them for strangers especially. It seems very singular that years of such repeated warning throughout the land by the newspapers find swindlers more numerous and their victims more plentiful. The majority of those who get taken in by these sharpers are those who think they cannot afford to take their home paper. We doubt if this class of people deserve much sympathy for their greenness and they can blame no one but themselves. Take your home paper.

—A large number of the Catholic priests of the diocese met in Pittsburg on Friday at the episcopal residence and decided to present a testimonial worth not less than 1,000 to Coadjutor Bishop elect Phelan. The form the testimonial shall take, together with the address on the part of his clerical brethren, was left to a committee of five to prepare. Probably the testimonial will include some of the insignia or vestments of the pontifical office. The congregation of St. Peter's church, Allegheny, of which the Bishop-elect has been rector for so many years, are also preparing a handsome testimonial. This and the clerical testimonial will be presented either on the day of consecration, August 2, or the following Monday.

—The Altoona *Times* of last Monday says: Social circles in Gallitzin are all agog over the romantic marriage of Mr. James McCloskey, one of the oldest and most respected citizens, to Mrs. Brown, a widow lady, also of Gallitzin. It seems that Mr. McCloskey, who is aged seventy-six years and pretty well off in this world's goods, being the owner of the land upon which Taylor & McCoy have sunk their coal shafts, was ill some months ago, and Mrs. Brown was employed to nurse him. The old gentleman very gallantly fell in love with the nurse, and when she returned to her home he was unremitting in his attention. His relatives, didn't like the way he was disporting himself, and took to looking up the affair. Their inquiries disclosed the fact that Mr. McCloskey and Mrs. Brown have been married for four months. The announcement was made public on Friday, and since then all the youth of Gallitzin have been celebrating the event at the old gentleman's expense. The fair bride is about thirty-five years of age, and a very excellent woman.

SIX CHILDREN BURNED.—Joseph M. Evans, a laborer, lived up to 11 o'clock Thursday night with his wife and nine children in a small two-story log house three miles from Grahampton, a Clearfield County village. On Friday the bodies of two of his children were undistinguishable from the ashes of his late dwelling and four others of his little ones were charred and blackened corpses. The father, mother, and three children slept on the ground floor and the other children slept in the second story.

Shortly after 11 o'clock that night Mr. Evans was awakened by strange noises, and, under the impression that burglars were on the premises, he proceeded to reconnoitre. He soon discovered that the roof of his little home was a mass of flames. Thinking of his children he rushed to their rescue, but before he could reach them the roof fell in, and in a few moments the upper story was a sea of fire. Nothing could be done, and the parents were forced to stand by and see their six children perish in the flames.

Friday morning intelligence of the shocking calamity spread rapidly through out the community, and hundreds gathered to view the spot. The mangled remains of four of the children, charred and unrecognizable, were gathered up. The other two were apparently reduced to ashes. The parents are crazed with grief, and the whole community is excited by a horror unprecedented in Clearfield county. The father insists that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and with this opinion others agree.

Of the six unfortunate children, the oldest was a girl aged fifteen years, and the youngest a boy axed six. The room in which they slept was a mere loft. The floor was close to the roof, the whole building having been but twelve feet high.

A Pleasant Occasion at Loretto.

At St. Aloysus Academy, Loretto, on Thursday of last week was observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of the Mother Superior, Sister M. De Sales, upon a religious life. There were a number of priests, many former pupils of the institution, and prominent residents of Pittsburg, Altoona, and other cities. Sister De Sales is a daughter of Christian Ihmsen, of Pittsburgh, and a sister of Mrs. Judge Shannon of this place, was only fifteen years of age when she took the veil. Thursday she was made the recipient of many presents of silverware, paintings, fancy work, etc., mostly from ladies who had been educated at the institution. A high mass was celebrated and the guests were generously entertained.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

E. James can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

FITS.—All fits stopped free of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

From the Phila. Saturday Night, June 28th, 1885

The Pennsylvania Railroad is one of the greatest systems of inter-State communication in the world. Long years of careful and judicious management has placed it in a position above the fear of competition from rival lines. Its system connects two oceans, and reaches, with its tributary lines, every important point in the country. Its appointments are superb, and it has contributed more than any other road to make traveling a luxury. Accidents to its employes or patrons are matters of rare occurrence.

It would take columns to describe in brief its many advantages. Every safeguard, every convenience, every comfort, every luxury that ingenious minds have devised and cunning hands fabricated in railroad economy, are in practical operation on the Pennsylvania.

The inducements it holds out to summer tourists are unparalleled. It controls a direct chain of communication between Philadelphia and and the ocean resorts stretching from Sandy Hook to Cape May Point. If the country is preferred, the Pennsylvania road carries the traveler to all important places in New York, New England and Pennsylvania. Whether it is desired to summer in quiet, sleepy, inland town, or within sight of green fields and within sound babbling brooks in a quaint old-fashioned farmhouse, or among the crags and cliffs of the Blue and Alleghney mountains, or on the health giving heights of Mount Washington, this road carries you to the chosen elysium quickly, cheaply, and safely.

All the famous health resorts are tapped by it, and whether the invalid be afflicted with consumption or hay-fever, the Pennsylvania will take him to the place of cure.

Its enterprise has built up along its main lines of travel, within a few minutes' ride of Philadelphia, a hundred little villages, and places that a few years ago were primeval wastes are now bright with a new life. Villas and cottages, many of them as sumptuously elegant as the palaces of the Old World's nobles, dot the hills, surrounded by carefully-kept grounds, that in summer make a picture of incomparable rural beauty. The people of no city in the world have so many and diversified places of summer resort, within easy riding distance, as have the inhabitants of Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania road, by means of its many fast trains, which leave the station Broad and Market, daily, makes it possible for the business men to summer at the resort of his choice, without interfering in any way with his business in the city. The road's facilities for the rapid and careful handling and transportation of freight are incomparably fine. Its recent enterprise in putting on fast passenger trains, brings Chicago within twenty-three hours' ride of Philadelphia, and transports the traveler to Cincinnati in eighteen.

It's road-bed is rock-ballasted, its rails are steel, its rolling stock of the most approved pattern, and its employes are trained to habits of politeness and attention to the traveling public. Parlor-cars, dining-cars, and sleeping-cars are attached, where necessary, to trains, and it is one of the wonders of modern railroad traveling that the Pennsylvania, more than any other road, has assisted in developing and perfecting, that one can live on a railroad train in as much ease and comfort as in one's own home.

The Pennsylvania road never retrogrades. It always moves "upward and onward," and it uses all legitimate means to compass this end. It is jealous of the rights of its patrons, and quick to defend them. The machinery of its management runs like a well-oiled piece of mechanism, smoothly and without jar or crash. Every new invention in railroad economy is carefully investigated. If its adoption is found to add to the comfort, convenience, or safety of the traveling public, no expense is spared to secure its control. Its vast army of employes are trained to observe this one precept: "The comfort of our patrons above all else." Its motto might justly be written thus: "Speed—safety—comfort.

READE TOWNSHIP ITEMS.

The A. M. E. Zion colored campmeeting at Lloysdville will commence Friday, July 24, and continue until August 3.

The youngest child of E. Spencer, of Glasgow, was severely scalded by the washwoman upsetting a bucket of boiling water.

A. Cornelius, a sawyer on Bowers & Co.'s mill had his arm dislocated while repairing some machinery.

Mr. James W. McCartney, of Mountain Dale was kicked on the breast by a mule, but not seriously hurt.

Mr. Joseph Var Ormer, of Fiske, has a contract for ballasting two miles of the Coal port and Cresson railroad.

Miss Lucy Bowman, John M. Bowman, Jr., and Mr. A. Calder, all of Philadelphia, are visiting in Mountain Dale, they are the the guests of T. Van Scoyoc.

Some 20 members of the Bible class of Rev. Thomas Van Scoyoc spent a very pleasant evening recently at the residence of their teacher. Croquet, refreshments, music and an address by the teacher, was the program.

Rev. William A. Ridge, formerly pastor of the Mountain Dale Babtist church, died at Sabetha, Kansas, July 15, aged 56 years. His remains were brought home and buried at Eagleville, Pa.

HEMLOCK ITEMS.

Mr. Geo. Brant, of the Bush house, has been on the sick list for a week past. He had an attack of intermittent fever, but is able to be about again.

The two picnics recently held here for the benefit of St. Rose's Catholic church netted over $400.

Mentzer & Co., are opening a new field of coal and will soon begin the construction of an inclined plane and tram way, which will give employment to some of the idle men of which there are a good many here.

Mr. Michael McMorris and Miss Mollie Beck, both of this place, were married on Thursday, July 9, 1885, at St. Rose's Catholic church, by Rev. Father Brown.

A small sized riot took place here on Friday night. A certain lady property owner having failed after repeated notifications to lay her board walk, the street commissioner proceeded to lay it. His party had worked but a short time when they were assaulted by two grown-up daughters of the family and dispersed, the street commissioner receiving several severe injuries. In the afternoon the walk was finished. The lady has also three grown-up sons, and when these come home from work they proceeded to tear down their fence and place it outside in the middle of the street. Warrants for their arrest were obtained and the police, aided by a posse attempted to arrest them, when quite a fight ensued. At last the young men were landed in the lock-up. Bail being obtained they were released. The case will likely go to court.

The personal effects of Michael Bradley, lately deceased, were disposed of at public sale on Saturday and Monday last.

Communicated.

EBENSBURG, July 20, '85.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me through your paper to return my sincere thanks to the pastor, superintendent and members of the Ebensburg Congregational Sabbath school for the highly appreciated gifts, which they presented to me on last Sabbath at the close of the school. They consisted of a beautiful album and three very elegant books, viz.: Longfellow's, Tennyson's and Whittier's, poetical works complete.

CASSIE A. DAVIS.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

The St. Charles at New Orleans is one of the oldest, first-class hotels in the United States. It is located on the street of the same name, and is in the very centre of business. Its appearance is more impossing than that of any Northern hotel I have seen, with a spacious piazza, with massive granite columns. It has less appearance of bustle than of ease and comfort.

It was crowded—and our first night's sojourn was far from comfortable. Mr. Unger, of Seventh Avenue, Pittsburg, interceded next morning, and from then until our departure every thing was pleasant. The dining room and menu was all that could be desired.

After taking a morning stroll up Canal street to the Mississippi (the river, strange as it may appear, being higher than the street,) and viewing the river covered with steam boats and other craft, I engaged a *coupe* for the day. We first traversed the whole length of Canal street, the principal street in the city.

We next sought the celebrated French market. Here was a perfect rabel of sounds and sights to watch. Every country—every language—seemed to be represented; yet the French predominated largely. While everything seemed "confusion worse confounded" we saw no quarrelling, nor indeed, any thing unseemly. All we got was French politeness and good, rich French coffee.

Near here is the Jackson square with a fine monument of the Hero of the Hermitage. Though it was in mid April the shrubbery and flowers were in all their summer glory. The street passing the cathedral was closed to prevent the noise of vehicles interfering with the United States Court, then in session.

We next visited the Old Fort to the West of the city. Here we found that upon the remains of an old fortress a new and massive building had been erected; with an extensive park surrounding it. We were required to pass to it by a draw bridge where we found a large garden or square, with all the beauties of a flower garden. Here too was a collection of rare animals, including rare birds, and an aquarrium full of alligators of the largest size. After a full enjoyment of the collection of animals and the beauties and fragance of this garden of flowers we left to view the various cemeteries.

While some of these are attached to the churches in the city, the cemeteries are mostly North of the city. And I may say here that I never saw so much art, so much display, in the "Cities of the Dead."

The cemeteries seemed to cover nearly as much ground as the living city itself. Owing to the character of the underlying soil, the graves are all above ground; and they are decorated in the highest style of monumental art. Many of them assume the size and shape of marble dwelling houses, while they are surrounded with the greatest profusion of floral decoration of the most showy character and the most delicious order.

The main streets of the city are finer than I have ever seen. In the centre is a carriage way, pouring on each side a row of evergreen trees; on each side of this, and extending to the curb are street railway tracks, while the pavement is twelve feet wide.

In short every thing reminds one of wealth, ease, and contentment. I saw no drunkenness—no—rowdyism—quietness seemed to reign even in the busiest portion of the city. Traffic itself outside the French market, seemed more subdued than in the Northern cities.

At night we visited the St. Charles theatre—the audience was not large, nor was the piece entertaining. At its close we sought our hotel and retired after dedicating the next day, (Saturday) to visiting the exposition. TRAVELER

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending Wednesday, July 22:

Sheriff of Cambria county to John Fisher, for land in Conemaugh township; consideration, $1000.

John M. Schmidt to Bantley & Fronhisser, for lot in Johnstown; consideration, $250.

John Fish to Wm. Munchmyer, for land in Conemaugh township; consideration, $1,100.

Thomas Jennings to Cyrus Lessler, for lot in Johnstown; consideration, $1,600.

German L. B & S. Association to Chas. Fisher, for land in Stonycreek township; consideration, $500.

Wm. O'Brien to Michael Grahy, for lot in Millville; consideration, $1200.

Edward Eckenrode to Wm. J. Buck for land in Allegheny township; consideration, $26.

S. L. Summerville to E. A. Irvin, for land in Chest township; consideration, $4,000.

Benjamin Benshoff to Bridget Herrington, for lot in Millville; consideration, $350.

Wm. McLaughlin to Bridget Howe, for lot in Cambria borough; consideration, $500.

Catharine Sweeney to W. A. B. Little, for land in Allegheny township, consideration, $100.

Philip Miller to Francis E. Farabaugh, for land in Elder township; consideration, $600.

Wm. M. Davis to J. C. Stineman, for land in Croyle township; consideration, $150.

Surcha Makin to J. C. Stineman, for land in Croyle township; consideration, $500.

James McMullen to D. N. Jenkins, for land in Stonycreek township, consideration, $350.

German L. B. & S. Association to Godfrey Hoffman, for land in Stonycreek township; conside ration, $500.

THE American nation has a double birthright—liberty and land. Its liberty it has guarded jealously, but until very recent years it seems to have been indifferent to the loss of its landed estate and ignorant of the methods by which it has been diminished. A veteran legislator, the Hon. George W. Julian, who has given special attention to the acts disposing of our public lands, tells the story in brief in a contribution to the *North American Review* for August. In the same number five medical authorities discuss the question, "Can Cholera be Averted?" Felix L. Oswald contributes a suggestive article on "The Animal Soul"; and the Rev. A. D. L. Sprague, in "A Profane View of the Sanctum," brings an indictement against the daily press. The other articles one on "The Price of Gas," by Charles H. Botsford, one on "Temperance Reform Statistics," by Prof. W. J. Beecher, and the chapter of "Comments," by various writers, on articles is previous numbers.

Out of Sorts.

Many persons complain of not feeling well; and, though not absolutely sick or in pain, are perpetually in a state of discomfort caused by the digestive organs not properly performing their work. To correct the disordered conditoin of the stomach and restore health, take a half-tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator after each meal. Try this purely vegetable cathartic, tonic alternative and it will convince you that no one can take it and remain long unwell.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirts, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James.

DEATH OF FATHER GIBBS.

The death of Rev. Andrew P. Gibbs at Lawrenceville, one of the suburbs of Pittsburg, on Sunday, will be learned with deep sorrow by a large number of people in this section of Cambria county who once knew him and entertained for him the highest regard. Our memory may not be strictly accurate, but we think he came to this county from Pittsburg about 1845, to take charge of the congregation at the Summit, and also of the church in this place which was then without a regular pastor. He remained at the Summit about two years and then went to Sharpsburg, a few miles from Pittsburg and continued his labors in the vicinity of that city from about 1848 up to the time of his death. He was a model clergyman and it may be said of him with absolute truth, that no priest was ever more beloved by the Catholics of the Summit and Ebensburg, than the modest, gentlemanly, sincere and earnest Father Gibbs. The members of his church at the Summit almost rose in mutiny when he was taken from them and felt when he had gone as though they had lost their best friend. The following sketch of his life, which singularly omits all reference to his ministration in this county, is taken from the Pittsburg *Post* of Monday last:

On Sunday morning, July 19, 1885, at 3 o'clock, after a brief illness, Rev. Andrew P. Gibbs, in the seventieth year of his age, passed away to meet the reward of a great and successful labor of a long ministry. Father Gibbs was a native of Queens county, Ireland. His family came to the United States when he was quite young. He was educated for the priesthood in Philadelphia, in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, of which the late Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor was at that time President; was ordained priest September 20, 1840, by Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, who was then Coadjuter Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia. His first field of missionary labor was at Pittsburg, which at that time was a portion of the above diocese. In the discharge of his duties his work embraced Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer counties, the hardships of which few of these days can realize.

In 1849 he organized the congregation of St. Joseph's Sharpsburg, and in 1853 the congregation of St. Mary's, Lawrenceville, in which he jointly officiated until about 1862, when by reason of the great increase of Catholics in the latter place, he devoted his ministry to it exclusively. Here he incessantly labored with extraordinary zeal up to the time of his death, a vigilant soldier of Christ. As a father of his spiritual flock he planned day and night for its advancement, never satisfied with doing well but trying to do better. His memory is perpetuated by the magnificent monuments erected by him to the glory of God and the education of His people i. e.: St. Mary's beautiful temple, St. Mary's church, Millvale, the magnificent Parochial school house, convent and other educational buildings.

In Father Gibbs were combined great simplicity of manners, acute penetration, sound judgment, wonderful foresight, great love of order; overflowing charity and sincere and active benevolence, which endeared him in a particular manner to both Catholics and Protestants of Lawrenceville. None will miss him more than the children to whom he was playmate, friend, teacher and father.

May he rest in peace.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERTS.

The annual examination of teachers for the Schools of Cambria county, for the school year beginning June 1, 1885, will be held as follows:

Millville, July 23rd and 24th; Conemaugh, July 25th; East Conemaugh and Franklin, July 27th; Woodvale, July 28th; Cambria, July 29th, Coopersdale, July 30th; Ebensburg, August 4th.

Aug. 10, Lower Yoder.
Aug. 11 Upper Yoder and Grubbtown—Grubbtown.
Aug. 12, Conemaugh and Stonycreek—Walnut Grove.
Aug. 13, Adams—Adamsburg.
Aug. 14, Richland—Blough's.
Aug. 15, East and West Taylor—Hendrick's.
Aug. 17, Jackson—Fairview.
Aug. 18, South Fork and Croyle—South Fork.
Aug. 19, Wilmore and Summerhill—Wilmore.
Aug. 20, Portage—Portage.
Aug. 21, Washington and Lilly—Lilly.
Aug. 22, Gallitzin bor., township & Cunnehill—Gallitzin.
Aug. 24, Allegheny and Loretto—Loretto.
Aug. 25, Munster—Glass School House.
Aug. 26, Cambria—Ebensburg.
Aug. 27, Blacklick—Belsano.
Aug. 28, Barr—St. Nicholas.
Aug. 29, Susquehanna—Westover's.
Aug. 31, Elder—St. Boniface.
Sept. 1, Chest—St. Lawrence.
Sept. 2, White—Beaver Valley.
Sept. 3, Reade—Glasgow.
Sept. 4 Clearfield and Dean—St. Agustine.
Sept. 5, Chest Springs and Asbland—Chest Springs.
Sept. 7, Carroll and Carrolltown—Carrolltown.

Examinations will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M. The work will be mostly written; applicants will appear for examination provided to write with ink and pencil. All applicants for provisional certificates will be examined in the branches required by law, including Theory of Teaching and School Management. Applicants who are prepared will be examined in Physiology and have that branch named on their certificates.

Applicants will be examined where they first apply for schools.

Only *bona fide* applicants will be examined—those who present a written application to the Secretary of the Board where they apply for schools.

Directors and friends of education are cordially invited to attend the examinations.

LEWIS STRAYER,
County Superintendent.

Superintendent Office, Ebensburg, July 15, 1885.

There is no use fighting nature. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does nothing of that kind. It does not make the sufferers who trust it worse under the pretense of doing them good. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what Nature herself is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or your kidneys. Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware.

HYMENEAL.

CLARK—THOMPSON.—Married, at the residence of the bride's grand-parents, 265 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 15th, 1885, by Rev. Thomas Kelly, Mr. John P. Clark to Miss Bell P., daughter of Mr. Ben. P. Thompson, all of Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

BROOKBANK.—Died, at her residence in this place, on Sunday last, Mrs. Hannah Brookbank, widow of John Brookbank, deceased, aged 75 years.

She was born of Welsh parents on the farm in Cambria township, about two miles north of town, on which her brother, Mr. Daniel Davis, now resides, and must have been among the first children born in this vicinity. Her married life was quiet, peaceful and industrious, her time being faithfully devoted to the discharge of her domestic duties. She was a good mother and a kind neighbor, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew her. Four children survive her, two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, J. Orlando, resides in Driftwood, Cameron county, and the other, Thomas W., is in Arizona. One of the daughters is the wife of Mr. Jonathan Jones, a farmer, who resides about three miles north of town, and the other, Maria, is unmarried, and has always lived with her mother. The remains of the deceased were taken to the Presbyterian church, of which she was a strict member, on Monday afternoon, and an appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. McCastin after which they were conveyed to Lloyd's cemetery for interment.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Canonsburg, Pa., 20 miles from Pittsburg. For both sexes 10 teachers. Thorough Instruction in CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, NORMAL AND MUSICAL COURSES; also, French, German and MILITARY DRILL. Students prepared for Sophomore year in any college. **Tuition, $10 to $15.** Next term opens Sept. 23d. For catalogue or information, address REV. W. F. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.

July 24, '85-4t.

WANTED A MAN! INTELLIGENT, Ambitious, Energetic to secure and fill our orders in his section. Responsible House. References exchanged. Also a lady in each county for different department. LADY, $45; GAY BROS., BOX 1,955, St. Louis, Mo. **SALARY $75 TO $100**

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. Two family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind it is proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To Keep the Blood Pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all impurities of the blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

A. H. V.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the **HAIR** and cleanses it. It restores to the **HAIR** that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a glossy and glossy silken softness and extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair **VIGOR** and the good it does is by the **VIGOR** it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition to which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Bristly Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the **HAIR** and its fading. Nothing cleanses the scalp of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair **VIGOR** it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.
JOSEPH A. GRAY.
Carrolltown, May 8, 1885.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN W. WONDERS.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN FERGUSON,
Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN LITZINGER.
Clearfield township, July 24, '85.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!

In the matter of the account of Abel Lloyd, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of John M. Rager, deceased, under proceedings in partition.

And, now June 10th, 1885, on motion of Alvin Evans, Esq., attorney for accountant, A. V. Barker appointed auditor to ascertain liens against the heirs of said decedent, and other parties interested and to report distribution of the money in the hands of said accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on Friday, August 7th, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of attending to the duties of above appointment when and where all parties interested may attend if they desire to do so. A. V. BARKER,
2t Auditor.
Ebensburg, July 17, '85.

BRIDGE LETTING!

The Supervisors of Portage township, Cambria Co., Pa., will receive proposes for building a bridge over said township on the road near Portage, Pa branch of Conemaugh river from Portage, Pa., to Mill Creek, Saturday, July 25th, 1885, at 6 o'clock P. M., according to draft and specifications now in possession of supervisors. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specifications, which can be had at any time, by calling on John McCloskey, at Portage, Pa. Bids for the wood and for the work and materials only, as the abutments and approaches are built by supervisors. All proposals to be sealed and left with or sent to Francis Mallen, Portage, Pa., on or before the above date. The supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
FRANCIS MULLEN,
JOHN McCLOUGH,
Supervisors.
Portage, Pa., July 9th, '85.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans Court to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the first and final account of Patrick Riehan, Administrator of Patrick Riehan, deceased, and report distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, August 4th, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested must attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
ALVIN EVANS,
3t Auditor.
Ebensburg, July 13th, 1885.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 4th, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. Election for president and directors same day and place.
JAMES R. McCLURE,
3t Secretary.

UNITED STATES SALE OF LAND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Pursuant to Section 3749, Revised Statutes, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on Saturday, September 12, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the following described tract or parcel of land in Cambria county, Pennsylvania: Beginning at a sugar tree marked for a corner, thence by land now of Joseph Van Ormer east 5 degrees south 27 perches to a post, thence by same south 7 degrees east 24 perches to a post in line of land of Thomas Powells' estate, thence by land of said Thomas Powells' estate, west 2 degrees south 40½ perches to a post, thence north 25 degrees east 22 perches to a post, thence north 11 degrees east 6½ perches to a sugar tree, the place of beginning, containing 5 acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the United States by William W. Tudor, Trustee, by deed dated July 24, 1884, recorded in said county in Liber 51 folio 781 et seq.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash and balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest; or all cash at option of pur

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Bee-hives are better in a shady place in hot weather.

Water in which fish will not live is not fit for stock.

The humane farmer has a few shade trees in his pasture.

A green crop plowed under is always beneficial to the soil.

The wolves and eagles are thinning the flocks of West Virginia.

"Cheap" help is expensive on the farm, as it is everywhere else.

The Jerusalem artichoke is cultivated in France for making alcohol.

There are known to be 175 varieties of insects that feed on the apple tree.

A rat in the corn-crib will consume and waste enough corn to keep a pig.

The Norway spruce, planted two feet apart will soon form a beautiful hedge.

There are no "off-years" in quince culture, and there is always a ready market for the fruit.

Weeds, briars and bushes may be cut from the pastures with as much profit as from the meadows.

No labor performed on a farm affords greater pleasure or gives such sure profits as stock raising.

It is said that 1,000 new farms will be opened up in Colorado this season. They all have to be irrigated.

It is a common practice for Eastern farmers to cut one crop of clover and plow the second crop under for manure.

The sorghum sugar-works at Champaign, Ill., have been abandoned. The venture is a total loss to the stockholders.

The *Western Farmer* recommends the sowing of orchard grass with blue grass, timothy and clover for pasture. It starts early and grows late.

A loan agent who has had thirty-five years' experience in Iowa, says he has never known a mortgage to be foreclosed on a dairy or stock farm.

An Englishman, who has recently been investigating the agricultural resources of the Soudan, says it is one of the finest agricultural regions in the world.

A Frenchman claims to have discovered that butter can be separated from milk by passing a suitable electric current through the lacteal fluid. He has secured a patent.

A cow kept at the Governor's mansion, in Jefferson City, Mo., has been milked for the last five years by convicts. She now refuses to allow any one to approach her who does not wear a stripped suit.

"The meanest man on earth," says T. B. Terry, "is the one who hires his children to do a job and then forgets to pay them—who gives them a calf to raise for their own, and sells it when grown up and coolly pockets all the money."

No green manure should be placed in contact with the roots of any trees newly set, but any kind of manure may be spread on the surface and cultivated in. It is well to prepare land by liberal manuring a year in advance of setting trees.

An easy way to kill plantain, dandelion and other weeds in a lawn, says an exchange, is to place a little sulphuric acid with a stick on the crown of each plant carrying the acid in an open-mouthed bottle with a long handle, so as not to touch it with fingers or clothes.

Grapevine mildew, says the *Gardener's Monthly*, can be prevented by soaking stakes on which the vines twine in a solution of blue vitriol. A recent experiment, where such stakes were mixed with others not soaked, throughout the vineyard, showed that in every case where not soaked all the leaves were entirely ruined, while those in the soaked stakes were healthy. A weaker solution of the vitriol was not so effective. The effect of the soaking gradually dies out, but will last from four to six years.

STOCK NOTES.

Cows do much better on mixed ... than when confined to a ... ration.

In selecting breeding animals look to form and ... before large size.

The ... feed can be varied in carrots for sheep, the better will be the results.

Iowa has 35.9 cattle to the square mile; a larger number, it is said, than any other State.

W. W. Gardner, Livingston Co., Ill., writes the Prairie Farmer that if they are fed plenty of fat meat or old grease before farrowing, sows will have no desire to eat their pigs. This inclination is caused by close confinement and disordered digestive organs.

In keeping a horse fat, much depends upon the driver. A horse well curried and rubbed with a woolen rag afterwards, is sure to make a sleek-coated horse, and when well groomed is, we may say, half fed. A cross, nervous driver will fill the horse with fear and dread, and will rapidly run his horse down.

For raising good pigs you should so feed the sow so to enable her to give as much milk as possible. Slops and soft food, very rich, are the best. For the first few days nature will call but little on the stomach of the sow, as she will be more thirsty than hungry. Begin to feed the pigs as early as possible, so as to lessen their depending entirely upon the sow.

WISE WORDS.—Learn to take life as it comes, but be sure to make the best of it before it goes.

The two powers which constitute a man are those of bearing and forbearing.

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is esteemed, be comes the darling of all men.

In a man whose childhood has known caresses there is always a fibre of memory that can be touched to gentle issues.

THE *Physician's Investigator* has watched for a number of years the effect of oatmeal on children, and thinks it makes them weak, mentally and physically. As an exclusive diet it impoverishes the blood. The Scotch, though strong, are a dyspeptic race, and, at all events, what may be good for them is not necessarily good for us in this climate.

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THE WEEKLY POST

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congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for it will by five years for these glorious results, it will extend to the new administration an established influence and a cordial support in all to the public welfare of principles and policies, rightting wrongs and fixing, by reforms, any of the Democratic principles, asserting the supremacy of important events and We are on ice. To a Democrat who aided in great the's election, the future is full of interest Of hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representative, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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A Minister's Wife.

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General Chace.

General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

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AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Between fifty and sixty delegates, representing all the leading agricutural colleges and experiment stations of the country, assembled in the agricularal department building, July 8th. Commissioner Coleman was chosen chairman and Prof. George Fairchild secretary. The Commissioner in his address of welcome said it would be conceded that the general public professed a degree of disappointment in the outcome of the agricultural colleges. The predominant idea in Congress in granting lands for such institutions was that of interesting young men in farming operations, and in the fundamental principles of plant culture by showing they might realize profit in raising crops without diminishing the fertility of the soil. The results had not been commensurate with public expectations. Complaint was made that comparatively few graduates become farmers, and the truth of this must, to some extent, be admitted. It was not surprising, especially in cases where the maintenance of the farm was noted as a tax on the funds of the college, that graduates should avoid a calling so demonstrated to be unprofitable. There was nothing that would so attract and rivet the attention of the agricultural public to the colleges as experimental work. One college farm would try experiments for hundreds of thousands of farmers, who could enjoy the benefits without suffering the losses in money, labor and time of making the tests themselves. He could see the necessity of a great national experimental farm, which he would have established near the Capital; and if he might go further he would establish upon it a permanent national or world's exposition where the products of this and others might be exhibited side by side.

A letter from Miss Cleveland regarding silk culture in the United States, was read by Col. Colman. Miss Cleveland stated that she found herself feeling a deep interest in that industry, not only because it seems right and fitting that we should produce our own silk in successful competition with the Old World, but because this industry when so established, will afford one more avenue of self-support to women. The letter was received with applause, and a resolution expressing sympathy with the sentiments expressed, and inviting Miss Cleveland to honor the convention with her presence and to take part in the deliberations was passed.

The first business on Friday morning was the passing of a resolution declaring that the relations of agriculture to meteorology are so intimate that the operations of the United States signal service should be fully demonstrated at every agricultural college, and requesting the commissioner to try to secure the establishment of a signal station at every agricultural college established under national endowment, if possible, through the war department and the chief signal officer.

Action was also taken favoring the creation of a division, or office, in the Department of Agriculture, supplied with the necessary clerical force, which shall be the special medium of intercommunication and exchange between the institutions intended to be represented by the convention and the centre of the general plan of co-operation. The covention then recommended to the commissioner the compilation of a periodical bulletin of agricultural progress, to be not less than a quarterly. This bulletin should contain in a popular form, ready for the use of the people and the press, the latest experiences and results in the progress of agricultural education, investigation and experiment in this and all other countries. The colleges and experiment stations represented are regarded as bound to make definite plans for supplying the said office with such regular reports as may be called for.

ADVICE FROM A HUMORIST.

To young men Bob Burdette says:

You take a basin of water place your finger on it for twenty-five or thirty seconds, take it out and look at the hole that is left. The size of that hole represents about the impression that advice makes on a young man's mind.

Don't depend too much on your family—the dead part, I mean. The world wants live men; it has no use for dead ones. Queen Victoria can trace her ancestors back in a direct line to William the Conqueror. If you cannot get further back than your father, you are better off. Your father was a better man in his time than old William. He had better clothes to wear, better food to eat, and was better housed.

If you are a diamond, be sure that you will be found. Cheek, brass, or gall never gets ahead of merit.

I love a young man who is straightforward. Ask for what you want. If you want to marry a rich man's daughter, or borrow $500 from him, ask him for it; it amounts to the same thing in the end. It is always better to astonish a man than to bore him.

Remember that in the morning of life come the hard-working days. Hard work never killed a man. It's fun, recreation, relaxation, holidays, that kill. The fun that results in a head the next morning so big that a tub could hardly cover it, is what kills. Hard work never does.

Those who come after us have to work just as hard as we do. When I shovel the snow off my sidewalk, if perchance I take a three-quarter piece off my neighbor's walk, I put it back, because if I didn't I should be doing him an injustice.

You can't afford to do anything but what is good. You are on dress parade all the time.

Don't be afraid of pounding persistently at one thing. Don't be afraid of being called a one-idea man, or a crank. If you have one idea, you have one more than most men have. It takes a smart man to be a crank.

It requires patience to take care of a flock of sheep. To turn them out on the bare fields to shift for themselves will not render them profitable. The flock master should be as attentive to his flock as their care demands, and when this is done they will amply repay all the oulay bestowed upon them.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HAY.

The hay crop in many sections of the country will be very light this year, and it is desirable to secure some available substiute to meet the deficiency. Hay does not form as large a part of the ordinary stock rations as it did thirty or forty years ago. A partial failure of hay is not so troublesome now as it was then. We have learned the use of straw with grain, and to cut corn fodder, and these have made many farmers indifferent as to the outcome of the hay crop. In some sections hay is largely sold and other forage is fed to stock on the farm.

Corn fodder is undoubtedly better in any shape for milch cows than hay. Neither clover, timothy, nor other grasses, when dried are good for producing rich milk and yellow butter. Corn fodder, especially when some cornmeal is fed with it is much preferable. I do not say that oats with the straw is better for horses than hay and oats, but they are a fair substitute. In these ways the amount of hay used may be reduced to a minimum. In fact, few farmers used to feeding hay extensively will realize with how little they can get along until they make the trial.

Probably no kind of feed varies so widely in value as corn fodder. Its nutritive properties depend almost entirely on the manner in which it was grown and the amount of sunligtht and warm air it has had. That grown in closely matted masses is of small size and its juices are not sweet and nutritious. Part of the popular objection to ensilaged corn, on account of its small nutritive value, would, I am satisfied, be equally applicable to fodder corn thus grown and kept for winter use in any other manner. I have often seen cows turn from the fine stalks that have grown too closely to ear and chew greedily the coarser stalks of field corn from which the ears had been removed. We shall find by and by that there is as much difference in the quality of ensilage as there is in fodder. What was not good originally is not made good by putting in the silo.

Corn fodder properly grown is not an entire substitute for hay, as its bulk is mainly carbonaceous. It does for cows better than for other stock, but horses, especially those at work, require food containg more albuminoid, furnishing muscle and imparting strength. Of course, to working horses some grain can be given, and oats where hard work is required are as cheap as any food that can be given. But as a substitute for hay the black-seeded Hungarian grass, cut as the seed is in the milk is better than anything else. It is as good for cows as ordinary clover hay.

It is probable after all that at the present low prices for grain, it is cheaper food for stock than hay or any forage substitute for it. The feeding of grain makes a better quality of manure, and, taking this into consideration, makes it cheaper than any other food. Yet I presume that thousands of farmers will feed hay and other substitutes while continuing to sell grain that brings but little more per pound and is much more valuable to feed on the farm.—*Leroy, in Philadelphia Press.*

SMART YOUNG MEN.

Three panics have been caused by three young men, two of whom were less than thirty years of age; each was the son of a minister, who had forgotten the God of his father. One was a banker, one a broker, and one a confidential clerk. Two died homeless and penniless, in self-exile, and one is now in jail. One of them was a financial prodigy. At the age of twenty-two he was a bank President. The bank was a success. His personal speculations brought him large returns. The venerable directors encouraged him in his career. He was esteemed a wonder in the financial world; but his aged father, the retired clergyman, trembled for the future of his son. When the young banker had accumulated $200,000 he begged him to be content and stop. But the son was sure he could make a million. Temptations multiplied, honesty was suspended, the golden bubble burst, detection followed, the young banker fled from home, and died a penniless stranger in a strange land. And so, his life story, with a few circumstantial variations, is the story of the confidential clerk. The final story of the third is yet to be told.

Let us be wary of the smart young man. How consumate are his personal attractions. His address is pleasant. His imagination is his faculty. He is a most persuasive conversationalist. Listen to him, and the false seems true, and fiction real. Success attends his early ventures. He is envied, petted, courted, feasted, trusted. He handles millions. His methods are never questioned. Dividends are facts. Ask no questions for conscience' sake. Now look at his powerful temptations. He fancies that fortune is his slave; but his "black Friday" comes at last. The sheriff arrests him; the dungeon awaits him. His day of extravagance is ended. Money gone, jewels and fast horses sold, and the banquet hall is forsaken.—*Dr. J. P. Newman.*

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG PIGS.—The greatest danger to which young pigs are subjected is over-feeding. A pig at the time of weaning has a very small stomach and very limited powers of digestion, and yet these young animals are permitted to gorge themselves with sour milk and meal slops as soon as they are weaned, until their sides are swollen. This over-feeding produces indigestion, with disorder of the brain, or so-called staggers; nervous disorders, with paralysis or epilepsy; the growth is arrested, the breath fetid, the teeth become black, and some people ignorantly believe that black teeth is doing it all. The teeth are knocked out with stone or a bolt in a rough manner, and the mouth is made so sore that the pig refuses to eat for awhile, and then recovers from the abstinence. So that the presence of the teeth is claimed to be the real cause of the disease; they are a symptom of it only, and as long as the health is good the teeth are all right. Had the pigs been fed moderately and not been given all they would eat the trouble would have been avoided. Half a pint of sweet skimmed milk is a sufficient meal for a weaned pig.—*Farmer's Call.*

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Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

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Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send it boxes, with our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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Sole Prop'rs West's Liver Pills.

D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I compelled, during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box, can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 10 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh to send for it. Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted." Should your druggist not keep the remedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of price $1.00. For sale by all druggists. Address

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THE BEST PORTRAIT OF Gen'l U. S. GRANT, IN DEMOREST'S MONTHLY

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The celebrated Hamiltonian horse, Colonel Winfield, will be kept during the coming season at O'Hara's livery stable in this place. Some of the finest colts ever seen in this neighborhood are his best recommendation. For further information call on O'HARA BROS.,

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May 29, 1885.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

BARTHOLDI'S BIG GIRL.

The Prejudices Met by a Canvasser for the Pedestal Fund.

The Bartholdi pedestal fund is nearly complete. The statue has arrived and soon New York harbor will be graced by the most magnificent colossal statue the world has ever seen.

"Liberty Enlightening the World!" What a priceless blessing personal liberty is. It is the shrine at which people, ground under the heel of tyranny in the older worlds, worship with a fervency that Americans can scarcely realize; it is a principle for which Nihilists willingly die the death of dogs; and fit and proper it is that at the very entrance of the Bay of New York this emblematic statue should flash a welcome to the world.

The press is entitled to the credit of this achievement. Mr. Philip Beers, who has been making a circuit of the country on behalf of the Pedestal fund, says that the fund will certainly be raised, as the *World* does not know the word *fail*.

Mr. Beers says that he has found the most pronounced generosity among those of foreign birth. They seem more appreciative of liberty than do our native born. Moreover, among some a strange prejudice seems to exist.

"Prejudice? In what particular?"

"I have ever found that however meritorious a thing may be, thousands of people will inevitably be prejudiced against it. I have spent most of my life on the road and I know the American people like a book. In 1879 a personal misfortune illustrated this prevailing prejudice. I was very ill, had suffered for several years with headache, fickle appetite, dreadful backache, cramps, hot head, cold hands and feet and a general break down of the system. I dragged myself back to New York seeking the best professional treatment. It so happens that among my relatives is a distinguished physician who upbraided me roundly for preaching so much about my own case. Finally, with some spirit, I remarked to him:

"'Sir, you know that much of your professional wisdom is pretense. You are controlled by prejudice. You cannot reach a case like mine, and you know it, can you?'"

"I had him: and he finally conceded the point, for it was bright's disease of the kidneys which had prostrated me, and this schools admit they cannot cure it. Having cured myself, however, in 1879, and not having seen a sick day since, my relative finally admitted that Warner's safe cure, which accomplished this result, was really a wonderful preparation. Had President Rutter, of the Central Hudson, used it, I am certain he would be alive today, for he could not have been in a worse condition than I was."

"I have found similar prejudices among all classes concealing even so laudable a scheme as this pedestal fund."

Mr. Beers's experience and the recent death of President Rutter, of the Central Hudson railroad, of an extreme kidney disorder, proves that the physicians have no real power over such diseases, and indicates the only course one should pursue if, as the late Dr. Willard Parker says, headache, sickness of the stomach, dropsical swellings, back ache, dark and offensive fluids, prematurely impaired eyesight, loss of strength and energy occur, for they unmistakably indicate a fatal result, if not promptly arrested.

"Yes, sir-ee, every cent needed for the pedestal will be raised. Of course it will be a great triumph for the world, but would it not have been an eternal disgrace had our people failed to provide for this pedestal?"

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In seven weeks, at home, after the united faculty of the Medical College, at Ann Arbor, Mich., had utterly failed, horribly butchered me, and finally gave me up to die. Glad tidings of the treatment pursued sent free to all similarly afflicted. Send your name and address to

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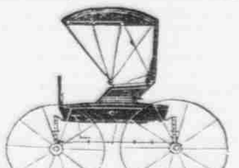

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All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

ALL FOR NOTHING.

WHY THE DOCTOR WAS DISGUSTED, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE DONE WITHOUT HIM.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea his wife had just poured for him.

Dr. E—— was right; yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

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